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6 meters in diameter were seen on the bombing range. Individual parachute jumps were also observed from individual twin-engine aircraft.

7. On 3 or 4 November 1950, about 300 Soviet fighters, allegedly from Sagan (O 52/B 26), landed at the field. Soviet Air Force soldiers said that the planes were distributed to other airfields. All of the barracks installations in Liegnitz were occupied by Soviet troops. ***

25X1A * [REDACTED] Comment. The information generally agrees with previous information. The size of the field is somewhat overestimated. One hangar is probably located at the field. The alleged existence of a runway is doubted. There was no runway at the field at the end of the war. If a runway actually existed another source, who previously drew a detailed sketch of the field, would have entered it on the sketch. See [REDACTED]

25X1A

25X1A ** [REDACTED] Comment. The occupation of the barracks installations is considered credible. Contrary to the observation made in 1949, not only Soviets are quartered there. See [REDACTED] The number of aircraft seems to be overestimated in comparison with the size of the airfield. One or two Soviet fighter regiments and one Soviet bomber regiment are probably stationed there. It cannot be concluded from previous information whether a Polish Air Force unit is also stationed at the field or whether the Poles only conducted training there.

25X1A

25X1A *** [REDACTED] Comment. This agrees with other information from Liegnitz.

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